MISSOURI
2008 CSP Wildlife Eligibility Tool
Pastureland

1. Species Composition -

a. Fields dominated by fescue, Bermuda, Old World bluestem monotypes.

b. Fields dominated by fescue, Bermuda, Old World bluestem plus >33% legumes. Legumes must have been interseeded/broadcasted within last 3 years or score in category (a).

c. Fields dominated by 1-3 grass species rated good to excellent for wildlife habitat per Table 1, 723 Vegetation Establishment, Herbaceous Seeding Std. **AND** a legume or forb. Legume/forb component must make up 10 – 75% of the canopy coverage or score in category (b). Species rated poor for wildlife will be less than 25% of the stand, otherwise score in category (a) or (b).

d. Fields with at least 4 species of grasses rated good to excellent for wildlife habitat per Table 1, 723 Vegetation Establishment, Herbaceous Seeding Std. **AND** legumes or forbs. Forb/legume component must make up 10 – 75% of the canopy coverage or score in category (c). Species rated poor for wildlife will be less than 25% of the stand, otherwise score in category (a) or (b).

2. Grazing –

a. Continuous heavy grazing with noticeable erosion/livestock trails caused by animal traffic.

b. Continuous grazing, light to moderate use with little evidence of erosion/livestock trails.

c. Any rotational system that would meet the 528 standard and follows Table 1 of the standard (properly stocked, minimum grazing heights maintained). **Does not have to meet the 528 standard for minimum pastures.**

d. Any rotational system that would meet purposes 1, 2, and 3 of the 528 standard and follows Table 1 of the standard (properly stocked, minimum grazing heights maintained, meets minimum number of pastures, Min/Max. graze days followed. **10% of grazed acres must not be grazed, hayed, or clipped during the nesting period May 1 – July 15. If not rested during nesting period – score in category (c).**

3. Composition of NPHE within or adjacent to field (at least 30 feet wide and 0.1 acre) – NOT MOWED/HAYED/GRAZED DURING NESTING SEASON – May 1 – July 15. NPHE's must be under control of participant to count.

a. grazed woodlands, woody draws, riparian areas, treed fencerows, or cover with more than 75% undesirable species (serecia lespedeza, reed canarygrass, musk thistle, Canada thistle, teasel)

b. fenced woody draws, woodlands, riparian areas, treed fencerows (woody species dominated by elm, osage orange, locust, maple), grass species rated poor to fair for wildlife per Table 1 of the 723 standard.

c. fenced woody draws, woodlands, riparian areas, treed fencerows (woody species dominated by oak and hickory), grass species rated good to excellent for wildlife per

Table 1 of the 723 standard, woody draws/fencerows with existing fescue/brome that are treated with herbicide every 3 years score here.

d. fenced woody draws, woodlands, riparian areas, treed fencerows (woody species contain good mix of native hard and soft mast species) **native** grasses/forbs/legumes rated good to excellent for wildlife per Table 1 of the 723 standard **PLUS** 0.1 acre of shrubby cover per 40 acres

e. native prairie/woodland/riparian communities, CRP plantings with local ecotype seed (CP25), grass/forbs/shrubs/trees native to site. Plant communities must match native vegetation list for Missouri soils.

4. Amount of NPHE within or adjacent to field -

Measure the amount of NPHE within and adjacent to the field. Add the total amount and divide by the grazed field acres to determine percentage. Each patch of NPHE must be at least 30 feet wide and 0.1 acre in size.

5. Width of NPHE (must by ≥ to 30 feet and a minimum of 0.1 acre)

Determine the average width of all NPHE within or adjacent to the field. Assume single treed fencelines are 30 feet wide.

6. Maximum distance for 50% of the field to the NPHE

What is the maximum distance for 50% of the field to the NPHE. Don't forget that you can measure from each NPHE patch into the field. Once you reach 50% of field covered, estimate the distance. For example, the maximum distance for a square 40 acre field with a qualifying NPHE along one entire side would be 660 feet. The same field with a qualifying NPHE on both the north and south borders would be 330 feet. The same field with a wooded draw running up the middle might be less, depending on the length and location of the draw.

Cropland – Non-flooded

1. Composition of NCHE within or adjacent to field (at least 30 feet wide and 0.1 acre) – NOT MOWED/HAYED/GRAZED DURING NESTING SEASON – May 1 – July 15. NCHE's must be under control of participant to count.

a. grazed woodlands, woody draws, riparian areas, treed fencerows, or cover containing more than 75% undesirable species (serecia lespedeza, reed canarygrass, musk thistle, Canada thistle, teasel)

b. waterways/field borders with grasses rated poor to fair for wildlife per Table 1 of the 723 standard, fenced woody draws, woodlands, riparian areas, treed fencerows (woody species dominated by elm, osage orange, locust, maple) field borders with grass species rated poor to fair for wildlife per Table 1 of the 723 standard.

c. fenced woody draws, woodlands, riparian areas, treed fencerows (woody species dominated by oak and hickory), Woody draws/fencerows with existing fescue/brome that are treated with herbicide every 3 years score here. Field borders with 60% or more grasses rated good to excellent for wildlife per Table 1 of the 723 standard.

d. fenced woody draws, woodlands, riparian areas, treed fencerows (woody species contain good mix of native hard and soft mast species). Field borders with **native** grasses/forbs/legumes rated good to excellent for wildlife per Table 1 of the 723 standard **PLUS** 0.1 acre of shrubby cover per 40 acres.

e. native prairie/woodland/riparian communities, CRP plantings with local ecotype seed (CP25), grass/forbs/shrubs/trees native to site. Plant communities must match native vegetation list for Missouri soils.

2. Amount of NCHE within or adjacent to the field

Measure the amount of NCHE within and adjacent to the field. Add the total amount and divide by the cropped acres to determine percentage. Each patch of NCHE must be at least 30 feet wide and 0.1 acre in size.

3. Width of NCHE within or adjacent to the field (min. patch size ≥ 0.1 acre)

Determine the average width of all NCHE within or adjacent to the field. Assume single treed fencelines are 30 feet wide.

4. Maximum distance for 50% of the field to the NCHE

What is the maximum distance for 50% of the field to the NCHE. Don't forget that you can measure from each NCHE patch into the field. Once you reach 50% of field covered, estimate the distance. For example, the maximum distance for a square 40 acre field with a qualifying NCHE along one entire side would be 660 feet. The same field with a qualifying NCHE on both the north and south borders would be 330 feet. The same field with a wooded draw running up the middle might be less, depending on the length and location of the draw.

5. Crop rotation

a. continuous corn/bean/milo/tobacco

b. continuous wheat, oat, rye, barley

c. corn-bean-wheat rotation, Wheat acreage must equal a third of cropland acres, otherwise a rotation including wheat would score in category (a).

d. rotation includes alfalfa/clover meadow with small grains – meadow planting must be separated by at least three years of row crop, each meadow planting must be maintained for a minimum of one in five years of a full crop year to be eligible. Rotations with more than 3 years of row crop between meadows score in category (a).

e. wheat-summer fallow rotation

f. strip cropping

6. Winter food source

Unharvested grain/food plot must be ≥ 30 feet wide and a minimum of ¼ acre in size per 40 acres of cropland. No prorating is allowed, a 50 acre cropfield requires ½ acre of unharvested grain/food plot, 81 acres = ¾ acre.

Unharvested grain/food plot must be left adjacent to NCHE and left until March 31st of the following year.

Fields in excess of 80 acres must leave unharvested grain/food plot in two or more separate locations.

7. Residue/stubble management

For tillage, base estimates on the minimum expected crop residue remaining prior to planting.

Corn-bean rotation with no tillage score in category (f).

Use of rotary harrow score in category (d).

Hayland

1. Species Composition

a. Fields dominated by fescue, Bermuda, Old World bluestem monotypes.

b. To be considered wildlife friendly, grass specie must make up 60% of stand and be rated good to excellent for wildlife per Table 1, 723 Vegetation Establishment, Herbaceous Seeding Std., species rated poor under 25%.

c. 3-5 grass species mix. At least two of these must make up 60% of the stand and be rated good to excellent for wildlife per Table 1, 723 Std., species rated poor under 25%.

d. 5 or more grass species. At least three of these must make up 60% of the stand and be rated good to excellent for wildlife per Table 1, 723 Std., species rated poor under 25%.

2. Mowing (Nesting season dates – May 1 – July 15)

a. Entire field cut during May 1- July 15

b. 50-95% of field cut before nesting season begins. Uncut portions must be left on field perimeters.

c. Field is cut after June 26.

d. Field is cut once per year after June 26 using wildlife-friendly haying techniques.

e. Field is cut once per year after July 15 using wildlife-friendly haying techniques.

f. Field is hayed occasionally (less than one time per year) after July 15 using wildlife-friendly haying techniques.

3. Composition of NHHE within or adjacent to field (at least 30 feet wide and 0.1 acre) – NOT MOWED/HAYED/GRAZED DURING NESTING SEASON – May 1 – July 15. NHHE's must be under control of participant to count.

a. grazed woodlands, woody draws, riparian areas, treed fencerows, or cover with more than 75% undesirable species (serecia lespedeza, reed canarygrass, musk thistle, Canada thistle, teasel)

b. fenced woody draws, woodlands, riparian areas, treed fencerows (woody species dominated by elm, osage orange, locust, maple), grass species rated poor to fair for wildlife per Table 1 of the 723 standard.

c. fenced woody draws, woodlands, riparian areas, treed fencerows (woody species dominated by oak and hickory), grass species rated good to excellent for wildlife per Table 1 of the 723 standard, woody draws/fencerows with existing fescue/brome that are treated with herbicide every 3 years score here.

d. fenced woody draws, woodlands, riparian areas, treed fencerows (woody species contain good mix of native hard and soft mast species) **native** grasses/forbs/legumes rated good to excellent for wildlife per Table 1 of the 723 standard **PLUS** 0.1 acre of shrubby cover per 40 acres

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5. Width of NHHE (must by ≥ to 30 feet and a minimum of 0.1 acre)

Determine the average width of all NHHE within or adjacent to the field. Assume single treed fencelines are 30 feet wide.

6. Maximum distance for 50% of the field to the NPHE

What is the maximum distance for 50% of the field to the NHHE. Don't forget that you can measure from each NHHE patch into the field. Once you reach 50% of field covered, estimate the distance. For example, the maximum distance for a square 40 acre field with a qualifying NHHE along one entire side would be 660 feet. The same field with a qualifying NHHE on both the north and south borders would be 330 feet. The same field with a wooded draw running up the middle might be less, depending on the length and location of the draw.